

MARBLE HILL PRESS.

Vol. 16.

Marble Hill, Missouri, Thursday November 5, 1896.

No. 27.

The Election. About Right!

Mark Hanna and His Bar-
rel Are Supposed to
Be on Top.

ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP.

A Pronounced "Frost" Seems to Be
About the Right Name for It--
Four Years of Trusts Are
Ahead of Us.

William McKinley of Ohio was
elected president of the United
States by a safe majority of the
votes cast in Tuesday's election,
says the St. Louis Republic.

The house of representatives will
be republican by a reduced major-
ity, but the free silver predomi-
nance in the senate may be main-
tained by a narrow margin.

The doubtful states of the middle
west, which were depended upon
to elect Bryan, failed to respond.
Michigan is doubtful and may give
Bryan a small plurality. The soli-
darity of the south was not main-
tained in the face of the republican
landslide.

Maryland is republican by about
20,000.

New York republican by 150,000.
Thomas C. Platt will succeed Hill
in the senate, as the legislature is
overwhelmingly republican.

New Jersey is claimed for Mc-
Kinley by 10,000. The democrats
concede the state, but think the
plurality may be reduced by later
returns.

George Fred Williams was snowed
under in Massachusetts, being
defeated for the governorship by an
adverse majority of 130,000 or
more.

In New York the democrats saved
something from the wreck. William
Sulzer, Amos Cummings and George
B. McClellan are elected to congress.

Nebraska is apparently true to
Bryan.

McKinley carried Cook county
Ill., by more than 50,000, and the
state by 100,000.

Texas is democratic by about
100,000.

The Palmer and Buckner people
seem to have thrown their strength
to McKinley at the last moment, as
the vote for the gold ticket in all
the states is exceedingly light.

Palmer, it is thought, will be re-
turned to the Senate by the repub-
licans of Illinois, and it is possible
that Vilas will be re-elected from
Wisconsin in consideration of his
support of McKinley.

Good weather favored the voters
all over the country and a very
heavy vote was polled.

Missouri returns were unusually
late in reaching St. Louis last night.
Those received indicate encourag-
ing democratic gains in all sections
of the interior, and especially in
southwest Missouri, where the re-
publicans heretofore had their
main strength outside of the cities.

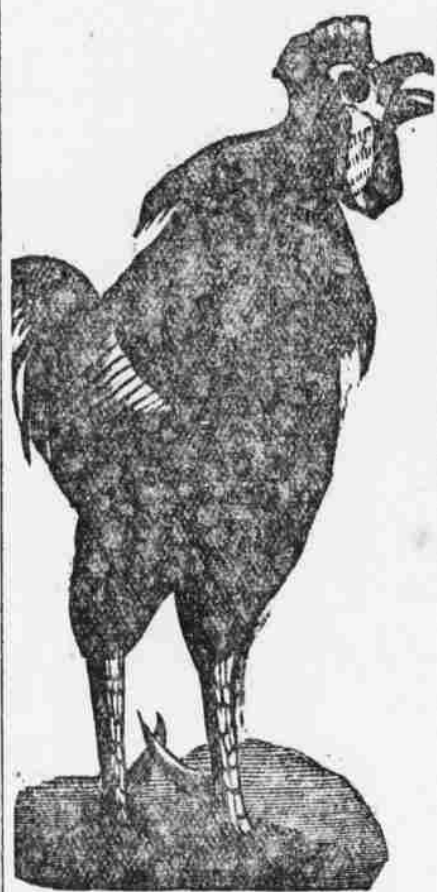
The returns, though meager, indi-
cate beyond reasonable doubt the
election of the full state ticket and
an increased majority for the na-
tional ticket.

In fact, everything seems to have
gone to the demitition bow-wow.

Bollinger County Has Par-
tially Redeemed Her-
self this Time.

DEMOCRATS ARE HAPPY.

The Returns Indicate the Election of
Every Democrat on the Ticket
Except County Attorney
and Treasurer.



Myers, democrat, for representa-
tive, has a majority of about 125
over McPherson, republican.

Nenninger, democrat, for sheriff,
is estimated at 150 ahead of Smith,
republican.

Yount, democrat, leads Lim-
baugh, republican, for collector, 100
majority.

Caldwell, republican, for county
attorney, has a majority of about
20 over Chandler, democrat.

Elfrank, republican, leads May-
field, democrat, for county treasur-
er, in the neighborhood of 60 votes.
Hawn, democrat, is elected assessor
over Cooper, republican, by a
majority of about 100.

Reilly, democrat, for surveyor,
has beaten Speers, republican, by
100 majority.

Roe's, democrat, majority for
public administrator over Rhodes
100.

Burton, democrat, for judge
northern district, leads Slinkard
about 80 votes.

Snider, democrat, has a major-
ity of about 15 over Hindman, re-
publican, for judge of the southern
district.

Eldracher, democrat, for constable
Lorance township, leads Hus-
key, republican, 125 votes.

The democratic national, state
congressional and legislative tick-
ets have good majorities.

Reports from Cape Girardeau
county gives the fusion ticket a
fair majority over the republican
ticket.

Senator Damm's majority in Rip-
ley county is between 500 and 600.

How Did He Know?

The other day, on a Sunday-
school excursion, the assistant min-
ister found a satchel in the grove.
He opened it and noted the con-
tents.

Presently a woman came up to
him and asked if he had found the
satchel which he held.

He pleaded guilty.

"It is mine," said she.

"Describe what is in it," answered
he.

"A baby's bottle, a towel, some
lunch, and a small bottle of gin for
the baby."

"Quite correct," said the worthy
divine, as he smiled at the conclu-
sion of the inventory and handed
her what she asked for.

He repeated the story to his rec-
tor when they were sailing home,
with great gusto.

"Yes," said his superior, "very
funny. But how did you, my wor-
thy brother, know that bottle con-
tained gin?"

The assistant minister was non-
plused.—New York World.

A Clincher.

A clever young teacher of a class
of children, between the ages of 10
and 14, varied the monotony of
their studies by little talks on the
best books and their authors. Then
to finish the work of the term, and
find what the children had really
"marked, learned, and inwardly
digested" of her subject matter, she
planned for a certain day a discus-
sion by the class of whom they con-
sidered the greater author. Scott
or Dickens. The children at first
were a little backward in express-
ing their views, but gradually warmed
to the discussion. Dickens's
greatness grew to colossal propor-
tions, owing to the quick-wittedness
and appreciation of a small admirer
with a ready tongue, and conse-
quently the stanchness of Scott's
adherents began to waver, till, in a
burst of contagious enthusiasm, one
small maid sprang to the rescue.
"But, Miss Anthony, Dickens can't
be, for, don't you know, men always
say 'Great Scott' and never 'Great
Dickens'!"—Harper's Magazine.

Any Kind Would Suit Her.

"Yes," said the man who was so
busy saving his country that he
couldn't attend to the wants of his
household, "there really was a
time, when Massachusetts was a
colony and this state a howling wil-
derness, that codfish was used as
currency."

"You don't say so!" ejaculated his
wife.

"Certainly. And old Michigani-
ders can remember when beaver
fur was equivalent to money, was
really legal tender. A mink or
otter skin, was good then for a bar-
rel of flour."

"Dear, dear. And those good old
times are gone now?"

"And in Abyssinia soap was good
money as long as the stamp was
visible. A family washing could
be done with a cake of soap, and if
the face value was left, it could be
used to purchase dry goods."

"I've been thinking, Abner."

"Yes, well, hurry up. I am due
to make a speech at Loren's grocery
in a few minutes."

"Wouldn't it be nice to revive
those old times? Suppose you send
up some codfish currency this after-
noon; I don't seem to get any of the
other kind."

"Oh, I see you are for sound
money, Susan."

"And I would be glad of some
mink or otter skins to make warm
cloaks for the children."

"Maby you think you're funny."

"No, I am in dead earnest. Any
old money will do, and a box of
soap currency would be as welcome
as anything. What I am tired of
is not having any kind of money in
circulation, while you are lying
awake nights worrying about the
country."

He—Could any thing be more
delightful than the happiest moon?

She—I may be wanting in ar-
tistic appreciation, but the honeymoon
has been my ideal.

DAY LOST OR GAINED.

Ship Crossing the Pacific Picks Up or
Drops Twenty-four Hours.

The lost day in the Pacific is puz-
zling the college professors to ex-
plain, says the New York Journal.
They find difficulty in making it
clear to the mind of the youthful
students just why there is a line
down through the Pacific ocean, on
one side of which it is Sunday and
on the other side Monday.

It is right at this spot that a man
going around the world one way
gains a day, while going the other
way he loses a day out of his life.
Every ship crossing this line marks
its log book one ahead or one day
behind, according to the direction
in which it is going.

Right on this parallel of longi-
tude it would be difficult for a man
to know what day of the week it
was, if, indeed, time would not al-
together close for him. Here is
the only place on earth where time
may be said to stand still, and
where the ordinary calendar ceases
to have any significance.

In brief, the reason for this lost
day or line is that "a day" is an
arbitrary division of time, based
upon one rising and setting sun,
and which itself is caused by a
single revolution of the earth.
When you travel around the world
against the sun you gain a day, and
when you encircle the earth with
the sun you lose a day. For prac-
tical purposes of navigation and
practical measurement of time, the
astronomers have agreed to drop
this day into the middle of the
Pacific.

Were man to travel over the
earth's surface from east to west as
rapidly as the earth revolves, start-
ing at high noon, the sun would re-
main immediately overhead to him
for twenty-four hours. There would
have been no sunrise or sunset for
him that day.

So far as the registry of the sun
was concerned, he would have been
still enjoying the noon hour, while
all other men on the earth were re-
turning to their afternoon labors,
going to their homes after the lab-
ors of the day, going to the theater
in the evening, retiring to bed and
to sleep, rising in the morning and
beginning the next day's labors and
again going to lunch at noon.

During the course of his long noon
hour the calendar would have done
its work, however.

Let this traveler start at noon on
this same journey and go as slowly
as he will—100 years in making the
circuit—he will have by these slow
degrees filched from the calendar
one full day and no more. He will
have seen the sun rise and not so
many times by one as the man who
has remained stationary upon the
earth's surface.

When he turns and moves with
the same rate of speed in the op-
posite direction to which it moves it
will take him just as long to cover
the distance back to his starting
point, but his relation to the sun,
which counts off the periods of
time, will be remarkably altered.
He will enter the shadow of the
earth in half the time that he would
if he remained and allowed the or-
dinary revolution of the big globe
to carry him out of sight of the sun.

He will pass through the shadow
of the earth in half the time that
he would if he remained still, and
will emerge into the sunlight again
with what had been the under side
of the earth to him when he started.
That is to say, he will have seen a
day and night (noon to noon) while
the earth had made only half its
revolution, and he was only half
way round.

He will arrive at his starting
point at noon of the second day,
according to his own experience,
having passed twice through the
shadow of the earth—night—while
the folks at home had done so but
once. He will have gained a day
upon them and upon the calendar,
but that the 18th degree of longi-
tude has been called in to set him
straight. That is the explanation
of the gaining of a day in traveling



The Favorite Home Remedy.

For all diseases caused by derangement
of the Liver, Kidneys, and Stomach.

Keep it always in the house and you
will save time and Doctor's Bills, and
have at hand an active, harmless and per-
fectly safe purgative, alterative and tonic.

If you feel dull, debilitated, have frequent
headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appe-
tite and tongue coated, you are suffering
from torpid liver or biliousness, and SIM-
MONS LIVER REGULATOR will cure you.

If you have eaten anything hard to
digest, or feel heavy after meals or sleep-
less at night, a dose of SIMMONS LIVER
REGULATOR will relieve you and bring
pleasant sleep.

If at any time you feel your system
needs cleansing and regulating without
violent purging, take SIMMONS LIVER
REGULATOR.

J. H. Zettin & Co., Philadelphia.

the world round from west to east
—the way the world itself is going,
and it matters not how long the
traveler employs in the journey, he
sees the sun rise and set once often-
er than the man who stays at home,
although there is no jolting of the
heavens to announce it. Here is
another illustration of the lost day.
Imagine a train of cars twenty-four
miles long on a circular track, the
last car being just in front of the
engine—that is, the train making a
circle.

The train starts to move at a rate
of speed that will bring the engine
back to the starting point at the
same time next day. A man on the
rear end starts to walk to the engine,
and a man on the engine starts to
walk to the rear end.

They walk at a rate of speed that
will bring them to their destination
at the same time the train stops.
They pass each other exactly in the
middle of the train, and at noon the
next day the man from the engine
has arrived on the last platform and
the man from the last platform
mounts the engine. They have
both, so far as walking is concern-
ed, traveled exactly the same dis-
tance, but, in fact, one has traveled
forty-eight miles while the other
has not traveled at all.

The man who started from the
rear end of the car has been carried
the entire distance covered by the
train and has walked the entire
length of the train—he has passed
the starting point twice. The man
who started from the engine to walk
to the rear end of the train has re-
mained stationary with regard to
the ground. Walking as he has,
he has seen through the car win-
dows hour by hour the same tree
and sign posts that marked the
point at which he started.

So He Would Be Glad to Go.
Miss Oletimer—And what is your
principal reason for wanting to
marry me, Mr. Keggleheimer?

Mr. Keggleheimer—Yell, I pe-
long to a suicide club unt it's my
next turn.—Judge.

"Gobang tells me that he has
been bothered with a lung trouble."

"Why, he seems healthy enough."

"Oh, he is. The lung trouble
consists in a lot of fellows who meet
in his office to discuss the currency
question."—New York Journal.

Mrs. Goodewyfe—Here, my poor
famished man—here's a nice meat
sandwich and a piece of pie.

Lazy Fritters—Madam, haven't
you got it in capsule form? I am ac-
tually too tired to chew it.—Judge.

Convict fare may make the pris-
oner thin, but a commutation of
sentence is a sure way to reduce
his wait.—Philadelphia Record.